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NEH Grant Leads to Discovery of Steamboat Records

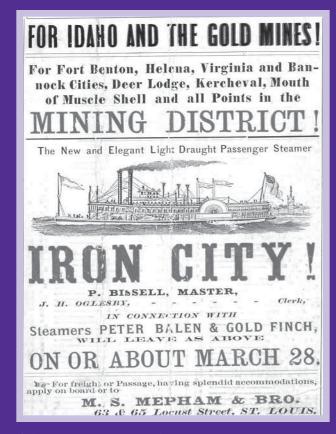
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Regional Products, Regional Trademarks

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Missouri State Archives... where history begins

The purpose of the Friends of the Missouri State Archives is to render support and assistance to the Missouri State Archives. As a not-for-profit corporation, the Friends is supported by memberships and gifts. Please address correspondence to Friends of the Missouri State Archives, PO Box 242, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-0242, or you can visit the Friends on the Web at: www.friendsofmsa.org.

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From the State Archivist

unding is not far from the minds of most historical institutions. Currently, the Archives is working with the Missouri Historical Records Advisory Board to develop a strategic plan for all of Missouri's historical records repositories. The project's survey and statewide strategic planning meetings demonstrate what we already know is true—funding is the number one concern for most historical institutions. Whether large organizations associated with universities or small genealogical societies run by volunteers, all are feeling the pinch of rising expenses and declining revenues.

The effects of the current economic downturn are also being felt by the Archives. This is most noticeable with the Archives' Local Records Preservation Program (LRPP), which assists local government entities. This program, which is funded through a nominal fee collected on certain transactions in county recorders' offices, has seen a significant decrease in revenue. Unfortunately, as a result, some of the assistance this program provides has been temporarily discontinued.

Despite the economic uncertainty, other Archives' programs remain strong due to the support of local business leaders and individuals passionate about Missouri history. Program attendance has increased; contributions of online collections from historical institutions to the Missouri Digital Heritage Initiative are expanding; and the time contributed by volunteers and e-volunteers continues to grow. Questions about the funding of special programs like *Archives Alive!*, a history-based theatrical program that reinforces Missouri history curricula for 4th and 5th grade students from across the state, have been answered with major donations from Hawthorn Bank, the Missouri Arts Council, the Eldon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Friends of the Missouri State Archives.

The Archives could not provide these outstanding programs without the strong support of our volunteers and Friends members. Together, we are ensuring that our history continues to be accessible and preserved even in tough financial times.

John Dougan State Archivist

NEH Grant Leads to Discovery of Steamboat Records

Patricia Barge

n 2008, the Missouri State Archives-St. Louis completed a two-year project, supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), to process, describe, and index more than 11,000 St. Louis Circuit Court case files from 1866 to 1868. The goal of the project was to provide access to Civil War-related litigation in time for the approaching sesquicentennial, but the emergence of additional themes, including gender and race relations, westward migration, transportation, and, in particular, the rise of commercial riverboat traffic, reinforced that this is truly a nationally significant collection of even broader scope.

Despite the expansion of railroads during the Civil War, steamboats remained the primary transport method to move goods and people to the West. The circuit court records illustrate not just the difficulties associated with river navigation and commerce, but the intense post-war cultural and racial divides that often thwarted dreams of prosperity.

ST. LOU Jefferson G. Boonville.

Transporting goods on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers involved a variety of risks. Low water levels on the Missouri River frequently delayed steamboats operating between St. Louis and Fort Benton in Montana Territory. These delays were not mere nuisances—contract deadlines could be missed, agricultural products and livestock could lose value through rot and waste—but posed very real dangers to passengers and crew, as illustrated in a case from 1866.

A witness testified that while freight was being transferred to wagons to carry overland because of low water, the goods "were in an exposed condition and in danger from the Indians – in fact we were in constant fear whilst endeavoring to get the

said goods out." Another witness said that passengers and crew "were in continual danger from depredations from Indians and roving whites." However, outsiders were not the only threat. In another case from 1866, passengers deemed the situation so dangerous that they became mutinous and threatened to seize control of the boat rather than go deeper into the West.

In the face of low water, marauders, and mutineers, some boat owners sought easy ways to retain solvency. As a major transportation hub, St. Louis also became a center for the insurance industry and litigation involving collection on claims, both legitimate and illegitimate, was common. On June 14, 1866, a fire on the St. Louis levee destroyed the steamboat "Magnolia." The owners, William Marshall and Joseph Kilpatrick, sued the Thames Fire Insurance Company for the total loss of the steamboat in order to enhance the meager \$5,000 policy. The insurance company countered that Marshall and Kilpatrick failed to pay the premium and had intentionally set the fire. Testifying for the defendant, the boat pilot, James Ostrander, stated that Marshall feared

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River Distances — Office of the Circuit Clerk-St. Louis, Missouri State Archives-St. Louis

the boat would financially ruin him and offered Ostrander "\$5,000 to sink the boat, and pulled the money out." Ostrander then stated that Kilpatrick later "approached him to not testify in the case, and offered to give [him] \$3,000 to stay quiet."

Depositions involving the burning of the "Magnolia" also illustrate resentment by white laborers towards black workers in the competition for jobs in postwar America:

Q: The sleeping on the boat was a privilege granted to you all [meaning the African Americans onboard], was it not?

A: It was. [...]

Q: Was there not in St. Louis, after the various attempts to set this boat on fire took place, a feeling on the part of the white laborers against the employment of the colored boys on steamboats?

A: There was. [...]

Q: Did you hear threats against steamboats in consequence of employing colored boys?

A: I heard no one make threats but I heard persons say that threats had been made.

The circuit court steamboat case files vividly depict commercial and cultural relationships across all social classes, including animosities, economic fears, details of daily operations and occupations, and many other aspects of steamboat life in the region. There are hundreds of steamboat cases, comprising a mere fraction of the total circuit court cases, which, when taken as a whole, provide researchers great insight into post-Civil War St. Louis and America. Plans are underway to image and provide access to these records on the Missouri State Archives website. Until then, the originals, along with a detailed index, are available at the Missouri State Archives-St. Louis, which is located in the Globe Building at 710 North Tucker Boulevard in downtown St. Louis.



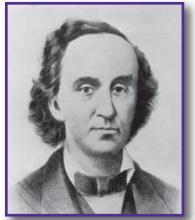
Archives Afield! Tracking Local Civil War History Across County Lines: The Example of Jasper County

Linda Myers Local Records Field Archivist

etween 1864 and 1875, when amnesty was granted for war-related transgressions, litigation arising from the Civil War worked its way through Missouri's court system. These court records provide a snapshot of local and regional Civil War events and sentiments. Primarily civil suits, most founded on debts neglected during the war, these actions also detail stories of theft, kidnapping and murder and the attempts of the aggrieved to collect monetary damages.

After the war, sentiments ran high throughout the state, but none higher than those in Southwest Missouri. Military actions involving both regular units and bushwhackers resulted in personal conflicts and the destruction of many courthouses in the region. Because of this societal devastation and the resultant animosities, many lawsuits were moved to other counties on changes of venue. Therefore, to get a true sense of the history of a given county during the war, researchers must look across the region for cases that were moved to another jurisdiction. Examples of this can be gleaned from the Local Records Preservation Program's Jasper County Circuit Court Project.

Jasper County lies on the Missouri/Kansas state line and only two counties north of the Missouri/Arkansas/Oklahoma border, a location that subjected it to both military and guerrilla movement between Kansas and Missouri, as well as from Missouri into Confederate Arkansas. On July 5, 1861, Union General Nathaniel Lyon engaged Missouri's elected pro-Southern Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson at Carthage, the county seat. Jackson routed Lyon in what



Claiborne Fox Jackson Missouri State Archives, Commerce and Industrial Development Collection

became known as the Battle of Carthage, the first Confederate victory west of the Mississippi. Several other skirmishes were fought near Carthage during the war, ultimately resulting in the entire town being burned.

After the war, a number of lawsuits were filed in the

Jasper County Circuit Court. Amanda Ireland sought damages for the 1861 murder of her husband, Austin. In 1868, she sued John R. Chenault and twenty-three additional defendants, whom she identified as members of Captain Jesse Cravens' Missouri State Guard Company, for hanging her husband. Barthena Towensend did likewise, suing Washington Robinson and thirteen others for the murder of her husband, John, in 1865. In 1868, James McLaughlin filed suit against John Hendrick, whom he characterized as a bushwhacker and guerrilla, for stealing his property and taking him captive, then "trying" him in a kangaroo court for being a Union man. George W. and John D. Jones initiated action in 1865 against Benjamin Tunnan and fifteen more defendants for burning their store and driving them from home. A total of thirty-eight defendants were listed in John Motley's lawsuit for stealing his property, then taking him prisoner so he could be exchanged for prisoners held by the federal military.

Every one of the above cases was moved to the Greene County Circuit Court on a change of venue. Any party to a lawsuit had the right to request that their trial be moved elsewhere if they believed they could not get a fair trial due to the bias of either the judge or jurors. When a judge granted a change of venue, the complete record of the case was transferred. As a result, the complete records of all of these "Jasper County" trials are actually found in Springfield, the county seat of Greene County.

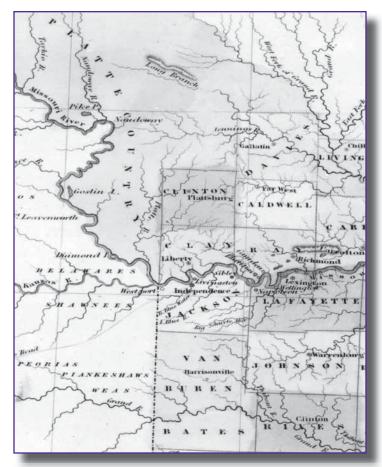
The fact that records relating to a county's history can be found in neighboring, or, in the case of Jasper County, even regional counties is largely unknown, or underappreciated. These records can provide "new" information to local historians, genealogists, and other researchers. Through nearly twenty years of sifting through public records, the Local Records Preservation Program has inventoried, processed, or identified records in every county in the state. This work has resulted in the ability to track public records across county lines, assisting researchers in connecting to the past. As the Local Records program continues its work, even more lost information will be unearthed.

Murder in Jackson County

Rebekah Bowen Local Records Field Archivist

n abusive husband, a conspiracy to commit murder, and a failed cover-up might sound like the "ripped from the headlines" plot of a television crime drama, but it is the basis for one of Jackson County's earliest criminal court cases, the murder of mill owner Williamson Hawkins. This case is relatively well-known locally, but, until recently, the actual Jackson County Circuit Court case file of the *State of Missouri vs. Rebecca Hawkins* was inaccessible. Thanks to an ongoing Local Records Preservation Program project, this file is now processed, indexed, and ready to be imaged with other nineteenth century Jackson County Circuit Court files.

Rebecca Hawkins was indicted in December 1838 for poisoning her husband, Williamson Hawkins. The indictment describes her as being a "person of wicked mind and disposition" who maliciously poisoned her husband with arsenic tainted coffee. Williamson Hawkins, however, did not die of poisoning. Rather, he was found shot dead in his home on October 28, 1838. The inquest formally declared that he was shot with a pistol through a hole in the chimney by an unknown assailant. Scribbled on the document is



1838 Map of Missouri (cropped to show Jackson County)

Missouri State Archives Map Collection

a notation that Henry Garster was the suspected assassin.

With Rebecca Hawkins charged for poisoning and Henry Garster suspected of murder, the case file reveals a multi-faceted plot to kill Williamson Hawkins. The details, found in witness statements given in October 1838, reveal both the "what" and the "why" of the affair. Hawkins' first statement claimed that her husband had gotten out of bed and was standing by the fire. She claimed she was woken by the sound of a gunshot and found her husband dead on the floor. Garster's only statement described a meeting called by Mrs. Hawkins, which he did not attend. He refused to answer any additional questions posed to him.

Rebecca Hawkins had to change her story when she was confronted with an accomplice to the crime, a slave named Mary. Hawkins admitted planning to murder her husband with the help of Garster and her two slaves, Mary and Ned. Hawkins sent Ned to obtain the poison from Garster. Mary poisoned the cup and gave it to Hawkins, who, in turn, added more coffee. The first time Hawkins poisoned the coffee, she lost her nerve and threw it out. The next morning her nerve held and she gave it to her husband. While the poison made Mr. Hawkins extremely ill, he did not die. When poisoning failed, Hawkins needed a new plan. Garster offered to kill Mr. Hawkins himself, but was afraid that Rebecca, Mary, or Ned would betray him. Hawkins reassured him, and, soon after, Garster came to the Hawkins' home, placed a pistol through an opening in the chimney, and shot Williamson Hawkins.

Witness statements provide insight into Rebecca Hawkins' motive. Records reveal that Mr. Hawkins was an abusive husband. Testimony confirms that people were aware Hawkins treated his wife poorly and the continued abuse drove the plot. Apparently, the slaves, Mary and Ned, got involved after they intervened in an incident, saving Mrs. Hawkins' life. Garster's motive remains a mystery.

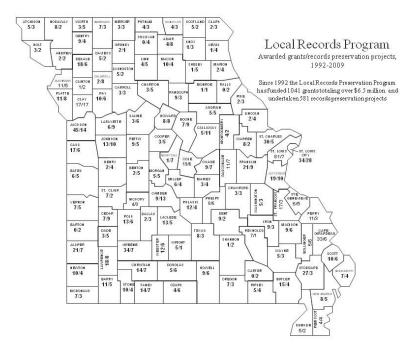
There is limited additional information in the Jackson County case file. The last documents in the file are from April 1839, when doctors claimed that Mrs. Hawkins was in poor health, coughing and spitting blood, and that confinement in prison could endanger her life. Shortly thereafter, Hawkins requested a change of venue to the Van Buren (now Cass) County Circuit Court. Additional research in court record books provides further information about the case's conclusion. Hawkins, Mary, and Ned were found not guilty. Garster was convicted and sentenced to death for his role in the murder; he was hung in Independence on May 10, 1839.

The case of the *State vs. Rebecca Hawkins*, in addition to being a compelling story, highlights a number of interesting themes that can be found in circuit court records. Issues relating to the status of women, slaves, and interpersonal relationships are documented in these records. Often, the information found challenges assumptions about what Missouri, and society in general, was like

"back then." It is through the efforts of Local Records projects that we can cast away the myths of history and recover our common heritage.

Local Records Conservators Provide Critical Services

or the past several years, articles about Local Records Preservation Program (LRPP) projects and the interesting records they uncover from around the state, have been featured in this newsletter. However, the discovery of records is just a small part of the work done by the program. Field archivists also perform office record inventories and offer advice to office holders on how best to manage their records. Since its inception, LRPP has undertaken more than 540 projects to inventory or process records in county, municipal, and school offices throughout the state. Additionally, the program has awarded 1,041 grants, in excess of \$6.5 million, to assist local governments in purchasing shelving and preserving permanent records. Another important, and often overlooked, service is that of Local Records conservators.



Storage environment plays an important part in the longevity of archival records. Heat and humidity make paper deteriorate rapidly and have a dramatic impact on the life of microfilm. Conservators often consult with local governments to help them analyze their environmental conditions and solve problems.

In late 2008, the St. Francois County Recorder was informed that his recently constructed record storage vault was improperly insulated, resulting in excess energy costs, and that the county might do remedial construction as a result. In response to a request from the Recorder, Local Records staff installed electronic temperature/humidity data-gathering monitors in various locations within the vault to determine the source of the problem. These monitors will remain in place for several months, with staff downloading and analyzing the data on a monthly basis to identify trends.

This is not an isolated occurrence; this same service has been provided to local governments for years, always at no cost to the local office. In 2004, this service was provided to the St. Charles County Recorder. The Recorder was storing archival microfilm in a converted bank vault, but wondered whether the environmental conditions were appropriate for long-term preservation. Local Records staff placed a monitor in the facility and, after three months, confirmed that the environment failed to meet archival standards. Humidity and temperature readings were extremely high, virtually tropical, and the microfilmed records were in serious risk. In response, the Recorder constructed a specially designed climate-controlled vault and transferred the archival microfilm, preserving important permanent records for the future.

The Local Records Preservation Program also operates Missouri's only publicly-funded conservation laboratory, which opened in 1991 for the treatment of paper-based records. Conservators provide treatment services for local government records in Missouri, as well as for holdings of the Missouri State Archives. The typical course of treatment includes examination, surface cleaning, removal of adhesive tape, and mending; for some

documents, washing and other processes may be included.

Many of the items treated in the conservation lab in 2008 were being prepared for placement online as part of the Missouri Digital Heritage Initiative, including death certificates and United States land sale records. Other notable items treated include an 1832 Revolutionary War Pension Certification from the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation; an 1870s architectural drawing of Tower Grove Park in St. Louis; a group of letters dated 1863-1865 from Lt. Richard Baxter Foster, one of the founders of Lincoln University; pre-Civil War tax records from Carroll County, which appeared fire-charred, but after treatment obscured information was recovered; and a circuit court case from Jackson County related to George Caleb Bingham.

In addition, conservators provide outreach services to local government offices on all aspects of records preservation, including proper storage and display procedures and pest management. The staff provides information to local officials regarding disaster preparedness and offers guidance and referrals in the event of a disaster. They teach workshops, train local staff members, and answer questions by phone. Often, the conservators also make onsite assessments to help officials identify and prioritize areas of need.

These conservation services are available to any office or organization that maintains permanent government records. Please contact the Local Records office at (573) 751-9047 for more information.

Regional Products, Regional Trademarks

Becky Carlson Local Records Field Archivist

or centuries, tradesmen have "marked" their goods to attract consumers and create "brand" loyalty. These signs are ubiquitous in modern society—the Phillips 66 shield, the Texaco Star, the Golden Arches of

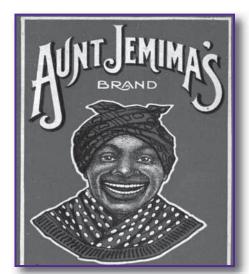
McDonalds, the Coca-Cola logo, and so on. From 1866 until 1893, when Missouri businesses began registering trademarks with the Secretary of State, trademarks were registered with the County Recorder. Some recorders kept these as separate record volumes, while others filed them as miscellaneous records. The individual volumes are rare and valuable sources for the cultural history of Missouri.

One such volume is the Trade Mark Register found in the Buchanan County Recorder's office. It provides a wealth of information about Buchanan County businesses and their products between 1868 and 1920. This record was kept in compliance with an act "to protect Mechanics, Manufacturers and others in their Trade Marks." The law allowed any person to trademark their company name, symbol, or product. Trademark infringement was declared a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail. The legislation required the official trademark to be filed with the county recorder in a "Trade Marks" register, to be kept as a permanent local record. But, these volumes are very rare; the Buchanan County Recorder holds the only known register in northwest Missouri.

The Trade Mark Register shows a facsimile of the registered trademark and detailed information about each business, including the owners, product produced, and, sometimes, the street address of the business. The majority of trademarks were for milling businesses. William Matney of the Platte River Mills, V. C. Cooley of the Wheatland Water Power Mill, and John Fairclough of Fairclough Mill are just a few of the men who trademarked their mills and mill products.

Among the mill operators in the register is R. T. Davis, who trademarked his "St. Joseph No. 1 Flour" produced "expressly for city trade." Twenty-three years later, Davis would introduce "Aunt Jemima Pancake flour." Davis eventually incorporated his mill as "Aunt Jemima Mills Company" in February of 1914.

Several St. Joseph physicians trademarked their remedies; Dr. William R. Penick's "Epilepsy Nervine" featured "the figure of a woman fall-



Aunt Jemima Trademark
Missouri State Archives, Secretary of
State-Commissions Division, Trademark
Applications

ing forwards on a carpet whilst under the influence of an epileptic fit." John Albens and A. V. Banes trademarked Mr. Banes personally as "A. V. Banes King of Pills." Other medical products trademarked by the duo include: "Dr. A. V. **Banes Specific**

Nervine," "Dr. A. V. Banes Expectorant Cough Syrup," "Dr. A. V. Banes Female Pills," and "Dr. A. V. Banes Nine O'clock Pills." Unfortunately, there is no information about what ailment these products would cure, nor did specific products like the "Nine O'clock Pills" direct the purchaser when the pills were to be taken, in the morning or the evening.

Confections were also trademarked. In 1890, George W. Chase and Ernest Chase, partners in the St. Joseph firm of G. W. Chase and Son, trademarked G. W. Chase and Sons Electric Fine Confectionery. Their trademark included red ink with "broken rays representing electric lines radiating to the four sides of said parallelogram." Their trademark appears much the same as the packaging used today for their most famous product, Cherry Mash Candy Bars, an iconic St. Joseph product.

Even the image of politician Thomas Hart Benton was trademarked by George Griffith, Andrew Griffith, William Galbrath, and Richard Bland as part of the packing for their "Benton Club Cigars" in 1891. The cigars manufactured by the St. Joseph-based Griffith Brothers Company promoted the exclusive "Benton Club," while also claiming the cigars were "clear and Havana" and "Spanish Work." Only two women are listed in the trademark register. In 1892, Matilda Zink trademarked her product, "Mrs. Zink's Electric Remedy," which included a figure of an "Indian standing upright with a bundle of bark in his arms." That same year, Amanda Brokaw trademarked her business as the "Union Depot Pharmacy," which was located at 1308 South Sixth Street in St. Joseph.



Benton Cigars Trademark Missouri State Archives, Secretary of State-Commissions Division, Trademark Applications

Historic trademarks are interesting on many levels. They display the products of the given era; they are often entertaining, originally designed to catch the eye of the consumer; and, they offer a glimpse into the mores of the society. This is the key to their historical importance. Since their purpose was to attract, the images offer insight into social sensibilities, the status of minorities and women in society, and what was acceptable and entertaining. In addition, the products indicate the importance of specific items and commodities to the prosperity of the local economy.

Buchanan County's Trade Mark Register was microfilmed through the efforts of the Missouri State Archives' Local Records Preservation Program. The original record book can be viewed at the Buchanan County Recorder's office.

Picture This: The National Register of Historic Places

Erin Sehorn Visual Materials Archivist

he Missouri State Archives houses a number of application files requesting designation as National Historic Sites. These documents were transferred to the Archives from the Department of Natural Resources. Within these files is a wealth of historical information and photographs. Perry County, for example, is home to several sites designated on the National Register of Historic Places; and the Missouri State Archives preserves the files that share the history of those sites.

In the fall of 1838, approximately six hundred Saxon Lutherans in five ships migrated to Missouri. Under the leadership of the controver-



Bergt Farm Complex Missouri State Archives, Dept. of Natural Resources, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Files

sial Martin Stephan, the Germans from Saxony settled in Perry County, which is located in the southeast part of Missouri next to the Mississippi River. Despite the hardships these settlers endured, they successfully established villages with Old World names, including Frohna and Altenburg.

The Bergt Farm Complex, better known as the Saxon Lutheran Memorial, is located near Frohna. This outdoor history museum exemplifies nineteenth century Missouri rural architecture, while

incorporating and embodying the German culture upon which this area was founded. The grounds were originally owned by Thomas Twyman, a frontiersman from North Carolina. Christian Bergt, part of the 1838 German immigration into the area, bought the property from Twyman, adding to and modifying the original log house and outbuildings erected by Twyman.

The Bergt Farm is the only surviving pioneer farmstead dating from the Saxon immigration. It also holds special significance for members of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod; for a time, Christian Bergt and his wife Caroline hosted Christian Loeber, pastor and instructor for the Concordia Log Cabin College.

The Concordia Log Cabin College in Altenburg is noteworthy as the first seminary and college of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod educational system. On December 9, 1839, seven boys and four girls began their instruction in a humble log cabin originally constructed in Dresden, Missouri. Pastor Christian Loeber became the school's primary instructor. As time passed, it was decided that the college should be moved and reassembled on land near Pastor Loeber's parsonage in Altenburg, due to his failing health.

In 1843, the school came under the direction of John Goenner, and began functioning exclusively as a prep school for those entering the service of the church. The school eventually moved to St. Louis, and the original log cabin college was willed to the Lutheran Church in Altenburg. In 1912, it was moved to the church grove in Altenburg where it stands today.



Concordia Log Cabin College Missouri State Archives, Dept. of Natural Resources, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Files

Spring 2009 Program Calendar

The Ioway in Missouri April 23, 2009, 7:00 p.m.

Though not as well known in the annals of Missouri history as their long-time enemies the Osage, the Ioway Indians have resided within the state's borders since at least the mid-eighteenth century and, by the opening decade of the nineteenth century, claimed all of the state north of the Missouri River. However, Ioway control over the land was short-lived, and, by 1837, the tribe was confined to a two hundred square-mile reservation in northeast Kansas. The westward expansion of the United States and the economic and social changes that came with it altered the lives of the Ioway forever. Join Greg Olson, Curator of Exhibits and Special Projects at the Missouri State Archives, for an engaging look at the people, culture, and history of one of Missouri's most historically significant Indian tribes.



Ioway leader MaxúThka (White Cloud), c. 1784 – 1834 — State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia



Bobbie Ferrier demonstrates weaving a shaw on a triangle loom.

Folk Arts Festival

May 16, 2009, 9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Memorial Park, Jefferson City

For the third year, Memorial Park will be the setting for a unique gathering of talented folk artists, musicians, and craftsmen. The festival will highlight Missouri's folk art traditions with music, storytelling, and decorative arts. The outdoor celebration will provide people of all ages with an opportunity to view live demonstrations of traditional basket weaving, chair caning, loom weaving, quilting, and wood lathing. Good food, an assortment of craft vendors, a variety of musical performances, and a beautiful park setting are sure to make this a family tradition.

This event is free to the public.

Painting Missouri: The Counties en Plein Air June 4, 2009, 7:00 p.m.

In *Painting Missouri*, award-winning artist Billyo O'Donnell captures the state of Missouri by creating an outdoor painting on location—*en plein air*—for each of Missouri's 114 counties, plus the city of St. Louis. Accompanying the paintings are essays by Karen Glines, who provides essential historical information about the counties, from interesting facts about their names to the stories behind their courthouses. Drawing on her extensive research in local historical societies, Glines shares the early histories of the state's diverse regions, including local anecdotes, Civil War stories, and insights into the roles of Native Americans in regional history. Through a unique combination of words and art, the paintings and essays combine to create a rich portrait of the Show-Me state.



Jesse James' boyhood home near Kearney, Missouri in Clay County

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Recent Accessions November 2008 – January 2009

The Missouri State Archives provides this listing for the research community to advise it of recent accessions of state and local government records. The reference staff at the Archives facility can provide further information on Missouri State Archives holdings.

Accessions are listed by the amount received in cubic feet or microfilm reels, with each cubic foot equaling approximately 2,750 pages of documents, and each microfilm reel containing between 1,500 and 2,500 images per reel.

Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Records

Office of the Governor.

Records of Governor Matt Blunt. 2005-2009.	11 cubic ft.				
Department of Economic Development. Division of Tourism.					
Slides.	105 items				
Department of Insurance.					
Budget Requests. 1978-2005.	1 cubic ft.				

Missouri State Board of Nursing.

State Board of Nursing Materials. 1910-2008					
Secretary of State.					
Board of Canvassers. Report for General Election held November 4, 2008					
Declarations of Candidacy. 2008					
Elections Material. 2006-2008					
Missouri Citizens Commission on Compensation. 2008					
Presidential Electors. 2008					
Court of Appeals. Western District.					
Case File 64840. 2004					
County and Municipal Records					
Callaway County.					
Probate Court. Index. 1915-1940; Case Files. 1915-1940					
Camden County.					
Collector. Revenue Records. 1903-1979					
Cape Girardeau County.					
Court of Common Pleas. Case Files. December 1851-December 1864					
Carroll County.					
Probate Court. Records. 1834-1931					
Cedar County. Recorder. Records. 2008					
Howard County. City of New Franklin.					
City Clerk. Records. February-July 2008					
Jackson County.					
Circuit Court. Case Files. 1963-1964					
Johnson County.					
Circuit Court. Case Files. 1840-1880					
Probate Court. Case File Index. 1830-1969					
Phelps County.					
Circuit Court. Circuit, Magistrate, and Probate Court Records. 1798-1993					

Saint Charles County.

Circuit Court. Records. 1812-1845				
Saint Louis City.				
Circuit Court. Index. November 1876-December 1884				
Sainte Genevieve County.				
Recorder. Deeds. August-October 2008				
Warren County.				
Recorder of Deeds. Deeds. July-October 2008				
Manuscripts and Miscellaneous				
Dorris, Gene, ed. Dorris-Net. 14.3. September 2008				
Geer Family Association. Newsletter. 25.3. Summer 2008				
Journal of Clan Ewing. 14.4. November 2008				
Parke Society. The Parke Society Newsletter. 45.1. 2008				
Rickey, Stanton M. Rickey Roots and Revels. 19.72. September 2008				
Shawn Kell Collection. 2 items Standard Atlas of Osage County. 1913; Map of Osage County. 1904.				

Donations to the Missouri State Archives November 2008 – January 2009

Immigration, Family History, and County Records

Deposki, Richard

Ste. Genevieve, by Richard Deposki.

Montgomery County Historical Society

A History of Montgomery City, Missouri: A History of Pride...A Future of Promise, 1857-2007, by the Montgomery City Sesquicentennial Celebration Steering Committee.

St. Agnes Cathedral

South of the Tracks: A Centennial History of St. Agnes Parish, Springfield, Missouri, 1908-2008, by Sally Lyons McAlear.

Strobel, Wanda and Hilbert

History of Emmanuel Lutheran Church and Cemetery at Centertown, Cole County, Missouri, compiled by Wanda and Hilbert Strobel.

Weant, Kenneth

Transcriptions of:

Callaway County 1880 Federal Census.

Index to Callaway County 1880 Federal Census.

Montgomery County, Missouri: Deaths Reported in and Chronological Index to Selected Articles from Jonesburg Message, August 2, 1928-August 22, 1940, and Wellsville Optic News, January 4, 1963-December 27, 1968.

Montgomery County, Missouri: Deaths Reported in and Chronological Index to Selected Articles from Miscellaneous Montgomery County Papers, November 25, 1898-December 26, 1952.

Military History

McGhee, James E.

Guide to Missouri Confederate Units, 1861-1865, by James McGhee.

Roster of the Missouri State Guard in Southeast Missouri, 1861-1862, compiled by James McGhee.

Mengwasser, Kenneth and June

The Mengwasser-Reinkemeyer Family Album: Arnold Reinkemeyer Ancestors, by Kenneth and June Mengwasser.

Weant, Kenneth

Transcription of:

Civil War Records, Missouri Confederate Cavalry: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 3rd Battalion.

Missouri/United States History

Grazier, George Sherman

And Then It Happened: The History of the Shooting of Sgt. Ben Booth and Sheriff Roger Wilson, by George Sherman Grazier.

Schmitz, Faye

A Journey Through Patrol History, 1931-2000: History of the Missouri State Highway Patrol From Its Inception Through 2000, by the Department of Public Safety.

Sublette, Russ

And Green Grass Grows All Around, by Marguerite Lyon.

Back Yonder, by Wayman Hogue.

Backwoods America, by Charles Morrow Wilson.

Bald Knobbers [facsimile reproduction], by Lucile Morris Upton.

The Eureka Springs Story, by Otto Ernest Rayburn

Forty Years in the Ozarks: An Autobiography, by Otto Ernest Rayburn.

Fresh From the Hills, by Marguerite Lyon.

History of the Irish Wilderness Country, by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Hurrah for Arkansas!, by Marguerite Lyon.

Missouri Historical Review, Vol. LXXXII, No. 3.

National Geographic, Vol. 138, No. 5.

Ozark Country, by Otto Ernest Rayburn.

Ozark Mountain Folks, by Vance Randolph.

Ozark Superstitions, by Vance Randolph.

The Ozarks: The American Wilderness, by Richard Rhodes.

Ozarks Watch, various volumes from 1991-1995.

Pissing in the Snow and Other Ozark Folktales, by Vance Randolph.

Reflections Along the Current: Tales of the Ozarks, by Jim Featherston.

Take to the Hills, by Marguerite Lyon.

Vance Randolph in the Ozarks, by Vance Randolph.

Walkin' Preacher of the Ozarks, by Guy Howard.

Wiseman, John Michael

Trackin' the Past: Families of the Eagle [a Missouri Pacific Railroad line], by Mike Wiseman and Russ Hayes.

Miscellaneous

Croteau, Shelly

160 Years of Art at the St. Louis Mercantile Library: A Handbook to the Collections, by Julie Dunn-Morton.

New Book Accessions November 2008 – January 2009

Immigration, Family History, and County Records

Central United Church of Christ, Jefferson City, Missouri: A Sesquicentennial History, 1858-2008, compiled by the Central United Church of Christ History Committee.

A Compilation of Original Lists of Protestant Immigrants to South Carolina, 1763-1773, compiled by Janie Revill.

Fire and Sword: A Missouri County in the Civil War, by Patrick Brophy.

A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your African-American Ancestors, by Franklin Carter Smith and Emily Anne Croom.

Irish Emigrants in North America, Part Six, by David Dobson.

Irish Gravestone Inscriptions: A Guide to Sources in Ulster, edited by William O'Kane and Eoin Kerr.

Kentuckians in Missouri, Including Many Who Migrated by Way of Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois, by Stuart Seely Sprague.

Scotland During the Plantation of Ulster: The People of Dumfries and Galloway, 1600-1699, by David Dobson.

Tracing Your Scottish Ancestry, 3rd ed., by Kathleen B. Cory.

Transatlantic Voyages, 1600-1699, 2nd ed., by David Dobson.

Missouri/United States History

A History of the Rock Island District: Corps of Engineers, 1866-1975, by Roald Tweet.

The Ioway in Missouri, by Greg Olson.

Mapping Decline: St. Louis and the Fate of the American City, by Colin Gordon.

Missouri: The Show Me State, by Robert F. Brown.

William Clark: Indian Diplomat, by Jay H. Buckley.

Miscellaneous

The Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands, revised by Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, originally published in 1908, by Frank Adam.

Earliest Tennessee Land Records and Earliest Tennessee Land History, by Irene M. Griffey.

Georgia Intestate Records, by Jeannette Holland Austin.

Virginia Immigrants and Adventurers, 1607-1635: A Biographical Dictionary, by Martha W. McCartney.



Historical Prints and Note Cards



Countless details went into the creation of this "trilogy" of paintings by well-known St. Louis maritime artist, L. Edward Fisher. All painted from the same vantage point on the north bank of the Missouri River, they depict Jefferson City and the great Missouri River in 1804, 1904 and 2004.

The massive original oils grace the atrium walls of the James C. Kirkpatrick State Information Center, home of the Missouri State Archives. Originally commissioned by the Missouri Bankers Association in celebration of its centennial, these historical paintings were gifted to the citizens of Missouri by the Association. Limited-edition, signed and numbered print sets and note cards are available in limited supply.

With the unveiling of the Lewis and Clark Trailhead Plaza erected near the Missouri Capitol, there has been a renewed interest in obtaining these prints. The caption on L. Edward Fisher's first print commemorates Lewis and Clark, reading, "About midday on Monday, June 4, 1804, the expedition party passed by the future site of Jefferson City, Missouri."

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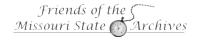
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